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A NEW FLORIDAN *CRYPTOPS*
WITH KEY TO THE STATE'S SPECIES'
(CHILOPODA : SCOLOPENDROMORPHA :
CRYPTOPIDAE)

BY R. E. CRABILL, JR.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Heretofore three species of *Cryptops* (*Cryptops*) were known to inhabit Florida; all were described from that State: *hyalinus* Say,² *floridanus* Chamberlin,³ and *denmarki* Chamberlin.⁴ In light of what is known of the sporadically widespread dispersal of the well-known European *hortensis* Leach, I feel confident that it also occurs in Florida, even though its presence there is yet to be detected.

Through the most recent kindness of Professor E. O. Wilson of Harvard University I have been able to secure insular specimens of a fifth Floridan species, which, believing to be new, I describe here. The appended key distinguishes the four species known so far from Florida plus the postulated *hortensis*.⁵

The new species, *paradrus*, seems most to resemble the Brazilian *heathi* Chamberlin,⁶ but differs from it as follows. In *heathi*: (1) color yellowish. (2) Paramedian sutures of first tergite posteriorly complete. (3) Ultimate leg prefemur and femur equal in length. In *paradrus*: (1) color distinctly olive green. (2) Paramedian sutures of first tergite posteriorly widely

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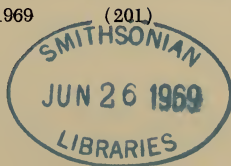
² Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 2, p. 104, 1821. The best composite description of *hyalinus* is that of Attems in Das Tierreich, 54, p. 224, 1930, but it is not without error. Because Attems' figure (number 287) of the cervical configuration is grossly inaccurate, I present here in my figure 1 a detailed drawing of the anterior end of the animal.

³ Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 28, p. 26, 1925.

⁴ Ent. News, 69, p. 13, 1958.

⁵ Having never seen specimens of *floridanus* and *denmarki*, which are known only from the types, I have had to rely solely upon what information Chamberlin presented in their original descriptions. If this information is accurate, then *denmarki*, *floridanus*, *hyalinus*, *hortensis* and *paradrus* surely all seem to be different species.

⁶ Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, 58, p. 157.



incomplete. (3) Ultimate leg prefemur notably shorter than femur.

Known Floridan *Cryptops*

- 1a. First tergite overlapping rear margin of head. First tergite without cervical suture or other sutures *hortensis* Leach
- 1b. Anterior margin of first tergite (in unextended specimens, hence normally) overlapped by rear margin of head. First tergite with or without cervical and other sutures 2
- 2a. First tergite without cervical suture; sutural configuration consisting of two complete paramedian sutures
..... *denmarki* Chamberlin
- 2b. First tergite with cervical suture; sutural configuration not as above 3
- 3a. Head with long anterior and posterior sutures (fig. 1, A). First tergite configuration not omegoid (fig. 1, C). Paramedial sutures of 2nd tergite incomplete (fig. 1, H) *hyalinus* Chamberlin
- 3b. Head with only very short posterior sutural fragments (fig. 2, A). First tergite sutural configuration omegoid (fig. 2, C). Paramedian sutures of second tergite complete (fig. 2, H) 4
- 4a. First tergite sutural configuration with complete paramedian sutures. Prosternum medially diastemate *floridanus* Chamberlin
- 4b. First tergite without complete paramedian sutures. Prosternum medially not diastemate *parydus* new species

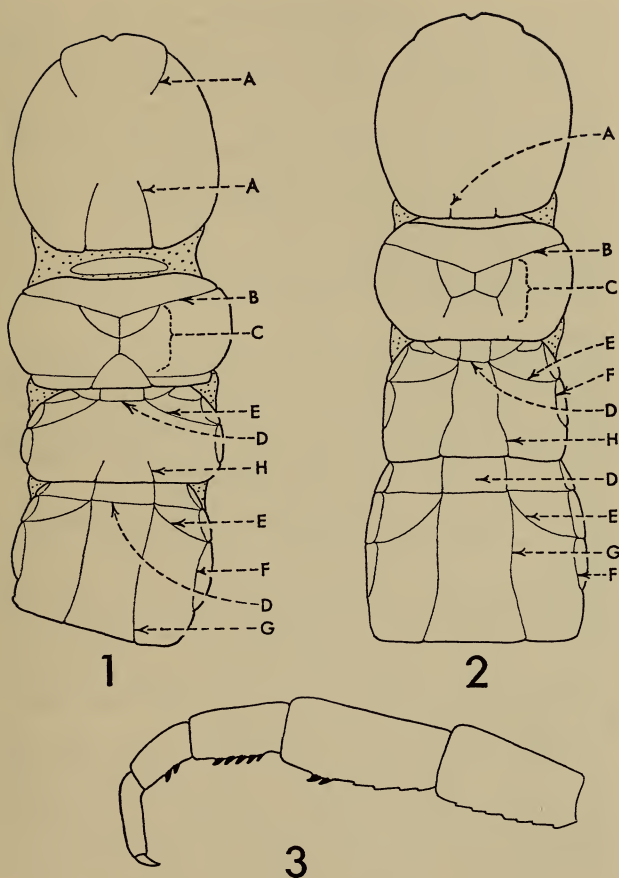
***Cryptops parydrus* new species**

Holotype: female. Florida, Dade County, Florida Keys, Bay Point. 29 June 1967. R. Silberglied, leg. Under bark of red mangrove; taken with young. Deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

GENERAL. Length, 17 mm. Color, distinctly olive-green. Shape: anterior third of body slightly attenuate. ANTENNAE. Articles submoniliform. Setae distally increasing in number and decreasing in length. Length to head length, 9 : 3. HEAD. Slightly longer than wide; slightly wider anteriorly than posteriorly. Paramedian sutures absent, represented only by posterior fragments. LABRUM. With a single median tooth (the midpiece); sidepieces not incised to form lateral teeth. PREHENSORS. Flexed, not exceeding anterior margin of head. PROSTERNUM. Anterior margin straight, without diastema, laterally not bowed forward. TERGITES. First: cervical suture present; sutural configuration anteri-

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FIG. 1. *Cryptops hyalinus* Say, head and first three tergites. A = anterior and posterior cephalic sutures. B = cervical suture. C = first tergite sutural configuration. D = intertergites. E = oblique suture.



F = lateral suture. G = paramedian suture. H = posterior fragments of paramedian suture.

FIGS. 2 and 3. *Cryptops parydrus*, holotype, 2. head and first three tergites. A = posterior fragment of cephalic suture. B = cervical suture. C = first tergite sutural configuration. D = intertergite. E = oblique suture. F = lateral suture. G = paramedian suture. H = complete paramedian suture of second tergite.

only omegoid, its paramedial sutures broadly incomplete; without oblique, lateral, or posterotransverse sutures. Oblique sutures present on 2 through 18. Complete paramedian and lateral sutures present on 2 through 20. STERNITES. Metasternites (endosternites) not demarcated by sutures. Transverse apodemes present on 2 through 20. All with numerous micropores, these scattered, not in formed fields. LEGS. Tarsi 1 through 19 entire, without trace of division; 20 and 21 completely divided in two. Pretarsal parungues on 1 through 20 minute, equal; absent on 21. Spurs and spines absent on 1 through 20. ULTIMATE PEDAL SEGMENT. Abruptly narrower and shorter than penult. Tergite posteriorly broadly pointed. Sternite wider than long, posteriorly broadly, evenly rounded. Coxopleural pores few (16-18), on lower fourth of coxopleuron, not reaching posterior margin. ULTIMATE LEGS. Relatively short and robust. Prefemur notably shorter than femur, which is the longest article. Shallowly dorsally sulcate are: distal end of prefemur, entire femur, proximal end of tibia. All articles flattened, tibia and tarsalia strongly so. Robust spiniform setae present: on prefemur and femur mesally and ventrally; absent on tibia and tarsalia. Mucrones.⁷ 1 on right femur, 2 on left (anomalous condition); 6 on right bitia, 5 on left; 2 on each 1st tarsus; absent on 2nd tarsus. Ventral surface of 2nd tarsus compressed to form a thin, knifelike edge. Pretarsal parungues absent.

The paratypes agree very closely with the holotype. Apart from one notable sexual departure, the chief differences are in length and, occasionally, in ultimate leg mucro armature. Like the holotype, all are Floridan.

Paratype A: female. Dade County, Florida, Keys, Snipe Key. 27 June 1967. R. Silberglied, leg. Under bark of red mangrove tree with brood of young. Deposited in the U. S. National Museum. Length, 19 mm. Mucrones: femora, 1, 1; tibiae, 5, 5; 1st tarsi, 2, 2.

Paratype B: female. Gilchrist County, south of Trenton. 2 April 1959. R. E. Woodruff, leg. Deposited in the U. S. National Museum. Length, 18 mm. Mucrones: femora, 1, 1; tibiae, 5, 4; tarsi, 2, 2.

Paratype C: male. Monroe County, Florida Keys, Upper Snipe Key. 1 August 1967. R. Silberglied, leg. Under red mangrove bark. Deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. Length, 19 mm. Mucrones: femora, 1, 1; tibiae, 5, 5; 1st tarsi, 2, 2. In this single male of the series the penult (20th) legs differ conspicuously from those of the female. In the male they are considerably swollen, especially ventrally where they are in addition finely and densely setose. In the females the penult legs do not differ substantially from the precedents.

⁷ Singular, mucro: an ankylosed spurlike structure occurring ventrally on the cryptopid tibia and tarsus. The nomenclature of the different spines and setae and their derivatives, as they occur in the Cryptopidae, is discussed in Crabill, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 111 (3422), pp. 8, 13-14, 1960.